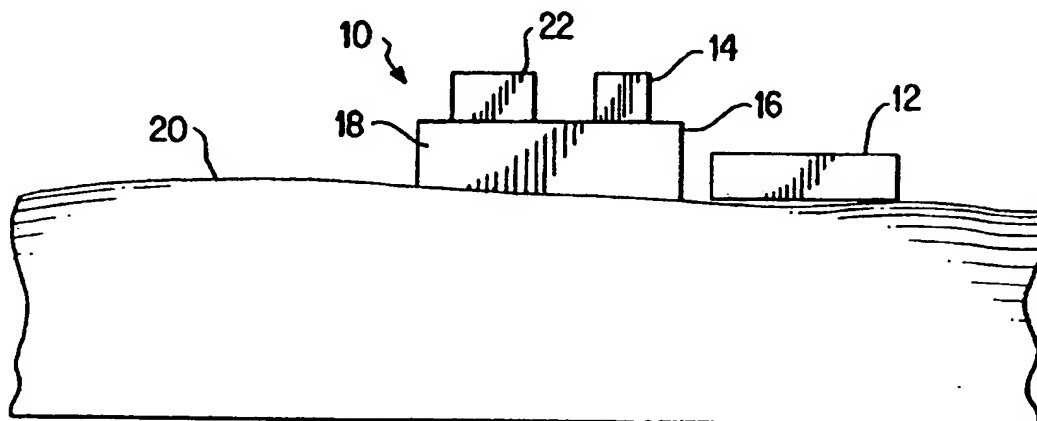


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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US97/02483 (22) International Filing Date: 14 February 1997 (14.02.97) (30) Priority Data: 08/606,506 23 February 1996 (23.02.96) US (71) Applicant: ABBOTT LABORATORIES [US/US]; CHAD-0377/AP6D-2, 100 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, IL 60064-3500 (US). (72) Inventors: SHAIN, Eric, B.; 459 Grove Street, Glencoe, IL 60022 (US). ELSTROM, Tuan, A.; 12780 W. Sanctuary Lane, Lake Bluff, IL 60044 (US). SCHAPIRA, Thomas, G.; 21616 107th Street, Bristol, WI 53104 (US). HENNING, Timothy, P.; 189 Sheffield Lane, Vernon Hills, IL 60061 (US). (74) Agents: WEINSTEIN, David, L. et al.; Abbott Laboratories, CHAD 0377/AP6D-2, 100 Abbott Park Road, Abbott Park, IL 60064-3500 (US).		(81) Designated States: CA, JP, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: ENHANCED TRANSDERMAL TRANSPORT OF FLUID USING VACUUM**(57) Abstract**

The combined use of an ultrasound source (12) and a pressure-reducing means (14) for the enhancement of transdermal transport of fluids in fluid sampling methods, and for the detection of analytes in a patient's blood.

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- 1 -

ENHANCED TRANSDERMAL TRANSPORT OF FLUID USING VACUUM

5 Field of the Invention

The present disclosure relates to improved sampling methods for the detection of analytes in a patient's blood. More specifically, the invention is related to the use of vacuum to enhance the transdermal transport of fluids.

10

Background of the Invention

The ability to accurately measure analytes in the blood, particularly glucose, is important in the management of diseases such as diabetes. Blood glucose levels must be maintained within a narrow
15 range (about 3.5 - 6.5 mM). Glucose levels lower than this range (hypoglycemia) may lead to mental confusion, coma, or death. High glucose levels (hyperglycemia) cause excessive thirst and frequent urination. Sustained hyperglycemia has been linked to several of the complications of diabetes, such as kidney damage, neural damage, and
20 blindness.

Blood glucose levels are maintained in many diabetics with routine injections of insulin. Unlike the normal functioning of the body's glucose control systems, injections of insulin incorporate no feedback mechanisms. Controlling glucose levels therefore requires
25 continuous or frequent measurements of blood glucose concentration in order to determine the proper amount and frequency of insulin injections.

Conventional glucose measurement techniques require lancing of a convenient part of the body (normally a fingertip) with a lancet, milking
30 the finger to produce a drop of blood at the impalement site, and depositing the drop of blood on a measurement device (such as an analysis strip). This lancing of the finger, at typical measurement frequencies of two to four times a day, is both painful and messy for the patient. The pain and inconvenience has additional and more serious
35 implications of noncompliance, in that many patients will not maintain the recommended regimen of blood glucose measurement and thereby run the risk of improper glucose levels and consequent harmful effects.

- 2 -

In short, the inherent limitations of conventional blood glucose measurement techniques mean that patients either suffer this pain and inconvenience or neglect glucose monitoring and suffer the adverse physiological effects of improper glucose control. There is a clear need
5 for a glucose measurement technique that minimizes or eliminates pain and inconvenience to the patient.

Devices have been described which use a pump to draw body fluid from the patient to a glucose detector or other analytical instrument. For example, US Patent 5,161,532 uses a pump to draw
10 interstitial fluid from the skin to an integral glucose sensor. This system requires a pump capable of creating suction at a level of about 200-400 mmHg. EP Publication 0 595 237 discloses an analytical device for measuring blood constituents such as glucose, which also requires a suction pump capable of creating suction at a level of about 400 mmHg.
15 Body fluid is also sampled through the skin with a suction pump in EP Publication 0 513 789.

In addition, devices have been described which use the local application of ultrasound to increase the permeability of the skin. Ultrasound is believed to disrupt the lipid layers between the
20 keratinocytes in the stratum corneum, thereby increasing the permeability of the skin (Mitragotri et al, *J. Pharm Sci* 84:697-706, 1995). US Patents 4,767,402, 4,780,212, 5,115,805, and 5,421,816 discuss the application of frequency and/or modulation of ultrasound to increase the permeability of skin for the purposes of drug delivery.

25 There remains a need for improved devices and methods for the application of a static pressure gradient to increase the effectiveness of ultrasound enhanced permeability, particularly with the objective of enabling speed of extraction while minimizing tissue damage, better control of rates of extraction, and rapid and minimally invasive
30 sampling of body analytes such as glucose.

Brief Description of the Drawings

Figure 1 shows one embodiment of the invention.

Figure 2 shows an additional embodiment of the invention.

35 Figure 3 shows an additional embodiment of the invention.

Figure 4 shows an additional embodiment of the invention.

- 3 -

Summary of the Invention

The present invention provides a process of sampling extracellular fluid from the skin of an animal wherein ultrasound is applied to a region of the skin, reduced pressure is applied to the same vicinity of the skin and any fluid which exudes the skin is collected. The application of ultrasound and reduced pressure may be performed either sequentially or simultaneously. A preferred source of ultrasound is a standing wave. A preferred analyte is glucose.

The present invention also provides a device for the transdermal sampling of extracellular fluid comprising a means for generating an ultrasonic wave through skin of an animal, means for applying reduced pressure to the external surface of the skin in the vicinity of the ultrasonic wave, and means for collecting fluid that transudates the skin. A preferred device utilizes an ultrasonic standing wave and incorporates an analysis element for the analysis of the fluid collected. A preferred analyte for collection by the device of the invention is glucose.

The present invention also provides an improved apparatus for the sampling of extracellular fluid across the skin of animal comprising the application of reduced pressure to the external surface of the skin in the vicinity of the ultrasonic wave.

Detailed Description of the Invention

The term "analyte" means any chemical or elemental compound of clinical and/or medical, environmental, or industrial significance and for which quantitative or qualitative measurements may be desired. Examples of specific analytes are well known and include analytes of clinical significance such as glucose, hemoglobin, lipids, cholesterol, proteins, etc. Other analytes will be readily apparent to those skilled in the art. A preferred biological compound is glucose.

The present disclosure provides an apparatus and method for enhancing the transdermal transport of analytes. As illustrated in Figure 1, an apparatus of the invention generally consists of a sampling device 10 comprising a ultrasonic source 12, a pressure reducing source 14, a pressure boundary 16 which, together with a surface 20 of a body part, contains a sampling region 18, and an analysis device 22. Any ultrasonic source 12 is suitable for use in the present invention.

- 4 -

Preferably, the source is an ultrasonic transducer capable of generating ultrasonic energy at a frequency range suitable for optimum extraction of glucose, e.g., 20 KHz to 1 MHz. The pressure reducing source 14 is capable of reducing pressure in the sampling region 18 to an absolute pressure of about 400 mmHg; a vacuum pump is preferred. In one embodiment, the pump is powered by normal movements, such as the self-actuated pump described in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number (not yet available; Atty Docket Number 5845.US.01, filed 12-18-95). The pressure boundary 16 maintains a pneumatic seal against the surface 20 of the body, and may be any of a variety of well known materials suitable for this purpose, e.g., adhesive tape or an elastomeric ring. In those embodiments where analysis of analyte in sampling region 18 is provided, analysis of collected sample is provided by analysis element 22 located adjacent or, as shown in Figure 1, in contact with sampling region 18. Analysis element 22 is used to determine the presence or amount of at least one analyte of interest and the particular features of analysis element 22 are not critical to the invention. Thus, any analyte detection method, sensor, or system suitable for use with the analyte of interest, for example optical or electrochemical sensors known in the art, may be used in analysis element 22. An example of a suitable analysis device is an interference-free biosensor such as that described in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number not yet available; Atty Docket Number 5843.US.01, filed 12-18-95).

The operation of a particular embodiment of the invention may be understood with reference to Figure 2. The ultrasound source 12 generates ultrasonic energy directed at the body surface 20. The transmission of this ultrasonic energy may be facilitated by the use of a coupling medium (such as a gel) within the sampling region 18. The interaction of the ultrasonic energy with the body surface 20 increases the permeability of the skin at the body surface as described in current scientific literature (Mitragotri et al, *J. Pharm. Sci.* 84:697-706, 1995). The pressure reducing source 14 reduces the pressure in the sampling region 18 by removing air within the region 18. Note that the presence of a coupling medium within the region 18 should not affect the ability of the pressure reducing source 14 to reduce the pressure within the region 18, and may in fact facilitate the pressure reduction by assisting in maintaining a seal between the pressure boundary 16 and the body surface 20. Any coupling medium should as well not interfere with the

- 5 -

operation of the analysis device 22. The combination of the enhanced permeability of the skin due to the ultrasonic energy and the pressure difference between the tissue and the sampling region will cause the enhanced flow of body fluid through the body surface 20 into the sampling region, where the concentration of the analyte is measured by the analysis device 22.

A second embodiment of the invention is illustrated in Figure 3. In this embodiment pressure reducing source 14 is in vacuum connection with the pressure boundary 16 and the ultrasound source 12 and the analysis device 22 are contained within the sampling region 18. Such an arrangement facilitates ultrasound transmission, as the ultrasound source 12 may be directly coupled to the body surface 20, if necessary with the local application of a coupling medium such as a gel. This arrangement also facilitates the measurement of the analyte, as the analysis device 22 is not affected by the coupling medium and may directly sense body fluid emerging from the body surface 20.

A third embodiment is illustrated in Figure 4. Two or more ultrasound sources 12 are placed on opposite sides of the pressure boundary 16, so that they create a standing wave such as that described in U.S. Patent Application Serial Number not yet available; Atty Docket Number 5867.US.01, filed 2-26-96) in the body surface 20 adjacent to the sampling region 18. The reduced pressure source 14 reduces the pressure in the sampling region 18. The combination of the ultrasound enhanced permeability of the skin and the difference in pressure between the tissue and the sampling region 18 causes fluid to exude from the body surface 18. The concentration of the analyte of interest may then be measured by the analysis device 22.

All of the references cited in this application are incorporated by reference. The present invention has been described with reference to preferred and/or alternate embodiments. One of skill in the art will readily appreciate that changes, alterations or modifications can be made to these embodiments without departing from the true scope and spirit of the invention.

- 6 -
CLAIMS

We Claim:

1. A process of sampling extracellular fluid from the skin of an animal comprising:
 - a) applying ultrasound to a region of the skin,
 - b) applying reduced pressure to the defined region of the skin, and
 - c) collecting fluid transudate;wherein steps (a) and (b) may be performed either sequentially or simultaneously.
2. The process of Claim 1 wherein the ultrasound is a standing wave.
3. The process of Claim 1 further comprising the step of analyzing the transudate for the presence or amount of an analyte.
4. The process of Claim 3 wherein the analysis is performed by optical or electrochemical methods.
5. The process of Claim 4 wherein the analyte is glucose.
6. An apparatus for the transdermal sampling of extracellular fluid comprising:
 - a) means for generating an ultrasonic wave through skin of an animal;
 - b) means for applying reduced pressure to the external surface of the skin in the vicinity of the ultrasonic wave; and
 - c) means for collecting fluid that transudates the skin.
7. The apparatus of Claim 6 wherein the ultrasonic wave is a standing wave.
8. The apparatus of Claim 6 further comprising an analysis element to analyze the transudate for the presence or amount of an analyte.

- 7 -

9. The apparatus of Claim 8 wherein the analysis is performed by optical or electrochemical methods.
10. The apparatus of Claim 9 wherein the analyte is glucose.
11. In an apparatus for the sampling of extracellular fluid across the skin of animal comprising:
 - a) an ultrasound transducer directed to apply an ultrasonic wave to the skin surface;
 - b) an absorbent material positioned to absorb fluid that transudates the skin; and
 - c) means for analyzing the fluid for the presence or amount of analyte;the improvement comprising the application of reduced pressure to the external surface of the skin in the vicinity of the ultrasonic wave.

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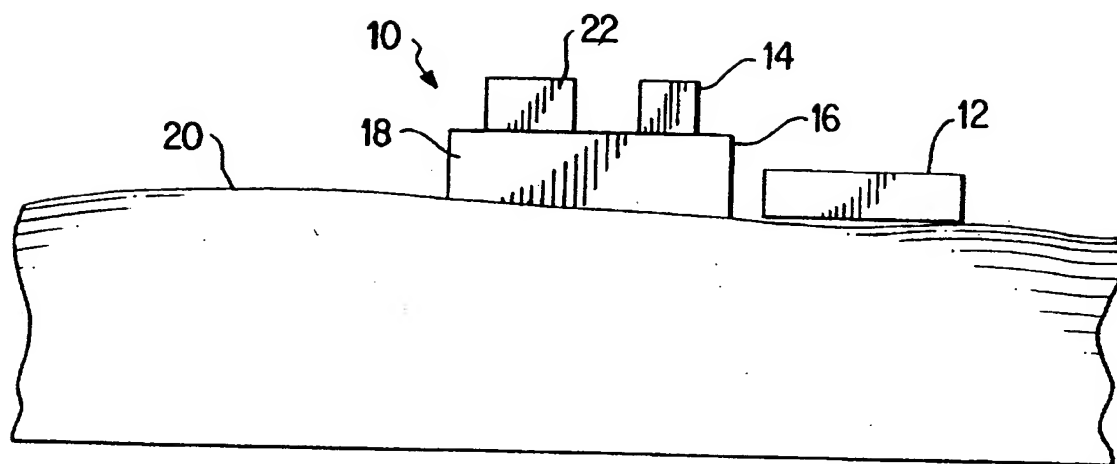


FIG. 1

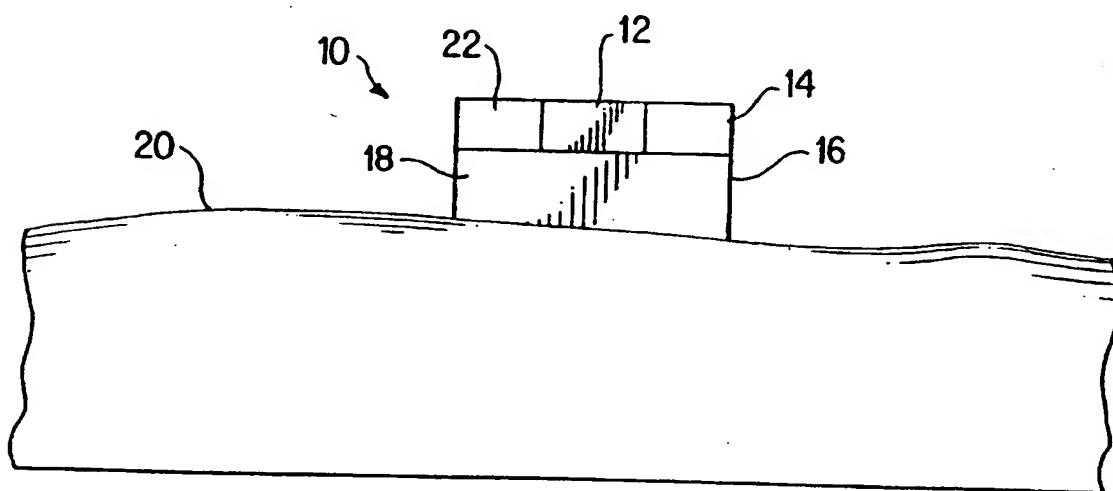


FIG. 2

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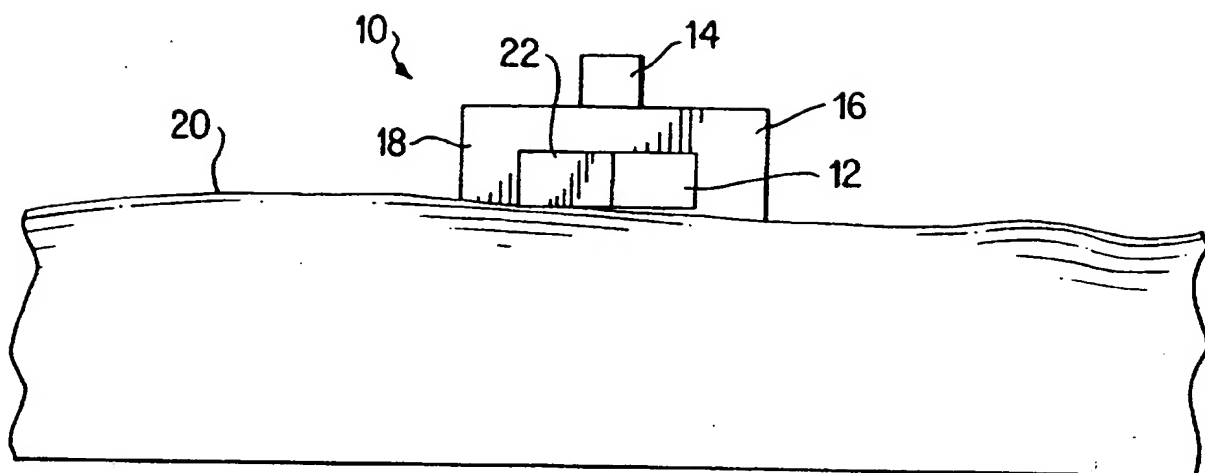


FIG. 3

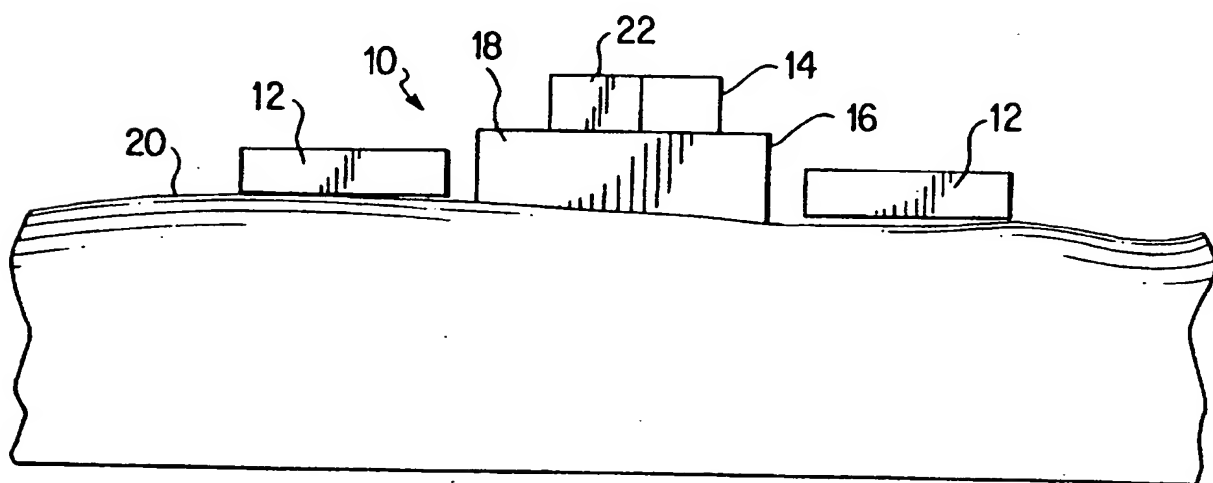


FIG. 4

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No
PCT/US 97/02483

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A61B5/00

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61B

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US 5 458 140 A (J.A.EPPSTEIN ET AL) 17 October 1995 see column 4, line 32 - line 63 see column 6, line 3 - line 62 see column 8, line 58 - line 67 see column 17, line 48 - column 18, line 50 see abstract; figure 5 ---	1,3-6, 8-11
Y	US 5 161 532 A (J.P.JOSEPH) 10 November 1992 cited in the application see column 2, line 4 - line 49 ---	1,6,11
A	---	3-5,8-10
	-/--	

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

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9 June 1997

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>US 5 171 215 A (D.F.FLANAGAN) 15 December 1992</p> <p>see column 1, line 34 - line 60</p> <p>see column 3, line 49 - line 62</p> <p>see column 4, line 25 - line 38</p> <p>see abstract; figure 3</p> <p>-----</p>	1,6,11

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

PCT/US 97/02483

Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US 5458140 A	17-10-95	NONE	
US 5161532 A	10-11-92	EP 0453283 A JP 4227235 A	23-10-91 17-08-92
US 5171215 A	15-12-92	NONE	